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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2365)

Name of Candidate	Mansi Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	709839
Center	Online	Date	08.Sept.2024

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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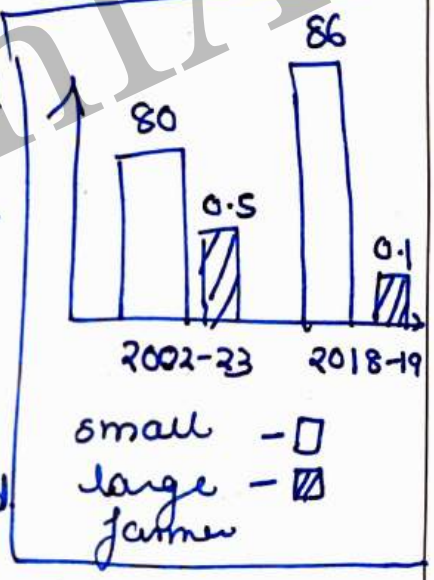
(1) As per agriculture census, average land holding is 1.06 hectare among farmers. This highlights issue of land-reforms in India.

Lack of land-reforms : Root for poverty

(1) Due to small-land holdings, economy of scale cannot be realised. As, small farmers have increased



(2) Investment in agriculture is not utilised properly due to lack of land reforms.

(3) Court cases : 66% of civil cases in courts are related to land

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dispute, hampers its economic utilisation.

(4) Credit Availability, can't be realised fully due to land issue.

(5) Caste-based poverty: As 49% of SCs in rural areas are still agriculture labourers due to lack of land reform.

(6) Gender-exclusion: 73% of rural female labour force is of women but land ownership is for 13%.

Way ahead

(1) Model Land leasing Act to be established (T. A. Haque Committee)

(2) Land Bank System (Andhra can be guiding factor

(3) Digitisation of land records.

This would prevent concentration of wealth (Article 39c)

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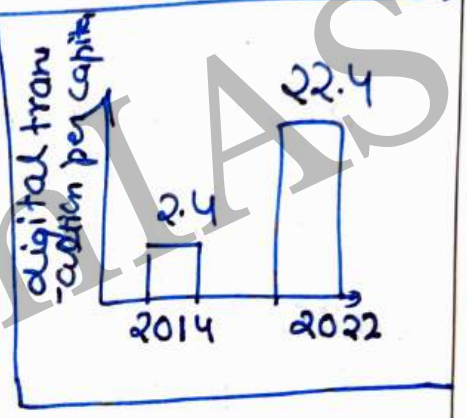
(2) Unified Payment Interface is landmark inter-operability financial tool that has changed shape of digital finance in India.

Role of UPI in financial Inclusion

(1) Improved digital transaction in country due to UPI.



(2) inculcation with PM Jan Dhan Yojana and UPI has led to goal of "Har payment digital"

(3) promotes provision of Direct Benefit Transfer to all thus reduces inclusion and exclusion error.

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(4) Due to interoperability, various payment banks can be used as single platform → hassle free transaction.

(5) Safe transaction: due to four layered authentication at UPI

(6) Included women, rural areas, all in one segment.

ISSUES

(1) Digital exclusion
- Male : 52%
- female : 27%

(2) Privacy and security issue.

(3) lack of Digital illiteracy.

(4) lack of internet availability (bottom 20% → 8% of have internet)

Through DISHA, Bharat Net, Cyber hygiene, Payment Vision 2025, goals of UPI can be utilised efficiently.

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(3) Atanu Chakraborthy Committee has recommended for Development Finance Institutions in India.

Role in Economic growth and infrastructure development

(1) Long-term Investment: by mobiling finances to the infrastructure development.

(2) Capital Investment: in long-term projects like road development

eg. InVITs

(3) Unleash potential of market by bringing savings for development

eg. IL&FS

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(4) Infrastructures-led growth have multiplier effect on economic growth as it provide jobs in market.

(5) Tool for Development: by providing loans for infra-development.

(6) Reduces burden of government: thus it can focus more on human capital for economic development.

Issues

(1) Regulatory bottleneck delay projects and thus impact health of DFI

eg failure of IL&FS

(2) Trust of investors: not robust thus risk of 'bank-run'.

By providing credit guarantee and addressing regualatory challenges along with ease of business, role of DFI can be included in better manner.

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(4)

India is net exporter of food-crops but only 10% of agriproducts are processed. This highlights need of boosting food-processing industry.

India's comparative advantage in food processing

1. Food production
   155 million hectare of land produces 368 million tonnes of food.
2. Cheap labour
3. Large market due to its population.
4. global demand due to supply chain disruption due to wars, protectionism.
5. Suitable climate for crop diversity.
6. Large livestock population (536 million)

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ways to transform into global power

① follow Codex Alimentarius guidelines to enhance food-safety and reduce sanitary and phytosanitary tariffs.

② Export-diversification by Value Chain Clusters and State Export plan (High level expert Committee)

③ Formalisation of food processing sector [86% - Informalised]

④ Improve forward and backward linkages [PM Kisan Sampada Yojana]

⑤ R&D by National Institute of food Tech Enterprise and Management.

⑥ Modernisation of industries (TRIFOOD)

By this goal of National Export Policy can be achieved along with Vikshit Bharat @ 2047

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(5) As per WMO, plastic pollution is becoming one of the rising cause of concern.

Plastic and Climate Change

A) Non-biodegradable nature thus accumulates on surface and reduces albedo. This increases climate temperature.

B) Burning of plastic contributes to green house gases.

C) Reduces biodiversity like tree and ocean biota which consumes CO_2. Thus, increases CO_2 in air.

D) Increases burden on existing tipping points

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Measures to Control it In India
- ① Plastic Waste Management Rules.
- ② Extended Producer Responsibility
- ③ Ban on Single Use Plastic (120 mm thick).

Yet, not successful because-

① Awareness among people is not there and also lack of civic duty.

② Penalty is not acting as deterrance due to low in amount and delay in court procedure.

③ Municipalities and Gram panchayats are not active for waste-collection.

④ Open-dumping or open-incineration due to lack of incinerators.

Waste-to-energy should be guiding light for environment protection (Article 48 A).

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(6) The recent Hathras incident has highlighted the nuance of stampede in India.

Causes of frequent Stampede

(1) Infrastructural Collapse: leads to uncontrol crowd behaviour Eg Morbi bridge collapse in India.

(2) Due to sudden hazard: crowd gets haphazard.
Eg Fire in Uphaar Cinema.

(3) Police mismanagement: in crowd management and thus causes stampede.

(4) Fake-news dissemination creates caos in crowd.
Eg Bomb news during Kumbh Mela.

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(5) Agencies failure in managing crowd

eg Seoul stampede.

Ways to prevent incidents

A) Permission for crowd-gathering should be given after every checks possible.

B) Understand "crowd-demography" like age and gender for safe evacuation.

C) Permission should be given when proper exit and entry measures are taken.

D) Fire Services and Crowd Management Force should always be active.

Through following NDMA guidelines such incidents can be prevented in future.

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(7) Recently, South Korea has used humanoid robots for pollution detection in country.

Latest avancements in field of humanoid robots

A) In Space Arena: robots are dureloped for space activities.

eg Vyomitra for Gaganyan Mission.

B) In AI field: used to further enhance the technology.

eg Robot Manas in India

C) Medical Field: for accurate Surgery with precision.

D) Manual Scavenging eg Bandicoot robot for handling scavenging issue.

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e) Inclusion in Chatbot to enhance customer services.

Issues Sourrounding robots on society

a) Responsibility: If anything is done by robot, who will be legally responsible? Scientist, manufacturer, purchaser

b) Unknown harms: may be caused in society as they lack human values.

c) Loss of jobs: to the robots due to automation. This will further aggravate unemployment.

d) Exclusivity: will create have and have not in society.

Thus, humanoid robots should be introduced after consensus of all the stakeholders.

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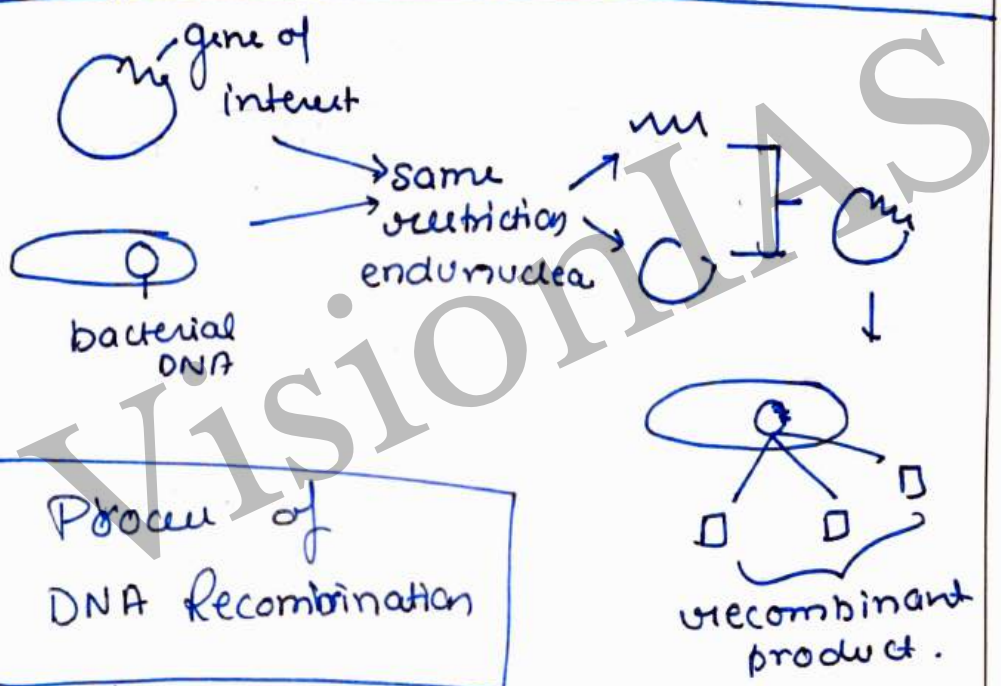
(8) DNA recombination technology is bullwark in field of genetic engineering. It includes introduction of foreign DNA in vector.



Process of DNA Recombination

Role in Revolutionising genetic engineering

① Production of Genetically modified organisms for human needs.

eg → Bt cotton with gene of Bacillus thuringiensis.

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② Production of Insulin and growth hormones to reduce disease burden.

③ Vaccine Development: for preventive medicine eg COVISHIELD for COVID-19.

④ Biofuels: eg. IVth generation biofuels through genetic modification.

⑤ Industrial productions like alcohol, bread can be enriched via genetic engineering.

⑥ clone animals eg Dolly sheep

Though issues like test-tube baby, environmental concerns are there, but with proper checks and balances, genetic engineering can give fruitful results like CAR T cell therapy etc.

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(9) The recent incidents in Reasi and Rajouri have highlighted new and evolving tactics employed by non-state actors.

New and evolved tactics.

1. use of highly advanced SNIPERS, this has increase the casualty in area.
2. increased over-the ground workers role has evolved after 370 abrogation
3. focus changed from Kashmir to Jammu area as Kashmir has high forces deployed.
4. use of forests for hideouts
5. use of drones to check movement of forces.

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Security Challenge

1. fighting against developed equipments thus more trouble.
2. Civillian attacks due to counter-terrorist attacks.
3. Rising violence in previous peaceful area of Jammu.
4. Rising radicalisation due to social media [Echo Chamber]

Way ahead

1. Community Development Programme to reduce mistrust [Project Sadbhavana]
2. Industrial development of area to reduce radicalisation.
3. Social-media Monitoring

By this, goal of Kashmiriyat, Insaniyat and Jamooriyat can be achieved.

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(10) The recent Mumbai blackout and attack on Kundankulam Nuclear Power Plant highlights evolving cybersecurity challenge

Role of CERT-In in safeguarding cyberspace in India

① Give boost to National Cybersecurity Policy, 2013 in improving cyber space.

② provide innovation to preserve cyber-infrastructure.

③ Cyber-force to counter offensive cyber attacks.

④ foster free safe Cyber space.

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(5) Create awareness regarding cyber-security and rising threats from cyber-cubicles.

(6) Constant monitoring on dark-web for cyber-related manner,

(7) Developing indigenous antivirus software to protect cyberspace.

Way-ahead

(1) Increase spending on R&D to further improve security.

(2) Global collaboration like G7 Hiroshima Process for global measures.

(3) improve cyber-hygiene in country

(4) provide funds and personnel to CERTs

This will ensure "Cyber Safe" Space in India

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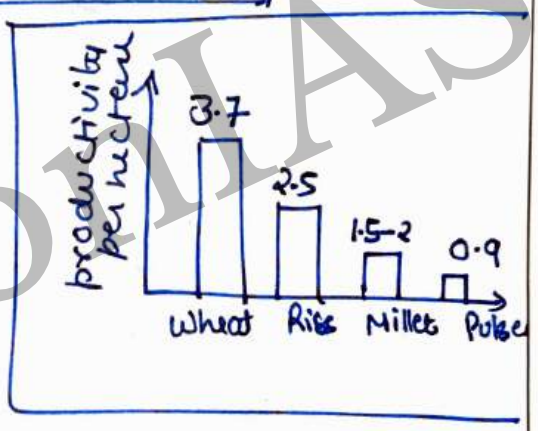
(11) India is one of the largest producer of wheat and rice along with sugarcane which highlights uneven tilt towards water-intensive crops.

Causes for this tiltation

A) Crop-productivity is higher for water-intensive crops.



B) Impact of Green Revolution favoured growth of rice and wheat thus shifted focus towards them.

C) Lack of Awareness among farmers for other crops.

d) Market distortion as MSP is only for 23 crops and majority are

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Water-intensive.

e) Agro-climatic pattern is not followed due to low-price realisation for pulses, millets.

f) Global demand: is higher for water intensive crops (eg Basmati rice.

↳ India is net water-exporter due to this.

g) Forward and Backward linkages are robust for these crops compare to other.

Measures to ensure water-use cropping pattern in sustainable way

A) Vaidyanath Committee recommended

① shift from land based productivity to water based productivity.

② end subsidies that give boost

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to distortion instead focus on infrastructural subsidies.

③ follow agro-climatic pattern of crop.

B) give boost to millets (drought resilient) and pulses growth.

eg. 2023 : International Year of Millets.

c) provide soil health cards for exact knowledge of crops that can be easily grown,

d) Robust extension services to create awareness.

e) separate agriculture feeder line to prevent incessant use of water.

By these methods, sustainable agriculture can be utilized as envisioned by Swaminathan Committee.

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(12) The recent COP-28 has highlighted the need of climate finance into budgeting process.

Need for climate budgeting in India

A) To develop finances for climate resilient infrastructure.

eg Green Buildings need fund.

B) To boost sustainable energy transition eg Tax benefits for Electric vehicles.

c) To create awareness among citizenry eg Mission life

d) to promote climate resilient energy activities eg National

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Hydrogen Mission

e) foster sustainable development by including agricultural practices.

eg Budget 2023-24: Compressed Biogas Plants for agricultural waste.

f) To utilise finances in better way

eg Municipal green bond by Bhopal and Indore.

g) Create pressure on state to spend money via sponsored schems.

h) fill climate gaps in finances

eg India needs $10 trillion to achieve goal of Net Zero.

i) foster trade in environment facilites eg Carbon Credits

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yet, it faces few challenges.

a) Underutilisation of climate financial tools like Blue bond, Green bond.

b) lack of awareness among people towards these financial measures.

c) Developmental needs of developing country like India (eg) Coal plants for India.

d) less tax: GDP collection thus less avenues for climate spending.

Way-ahead

a) Mobilise finances from Developed Countries under CBDR provision.

b) Robus financial budgeting to address climate gap.

By these steps, Panchamrit Goal can be realised along with SDG-13.

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(13) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are the lowest unit to provide credits to agriculture section under Cooperative structure.

Role of PACS in Storage of produce

(1) Improves infrastructure via economy of scale eg Cold storage.

(2) provide mechanisation of storage facilities and bringe new technologies.

(3) Reduces food-wastages due to storage-mishandling (25-30% in India : NITI Ayog).

(4) promote intermediary role between farmers and APMCs for storage.

VisionIAS

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[Role of PACS in marketing]

① Act as lobbying against cartelization in APMCs by providing voice to farmers

② Improve forward and backward linkages for better market-practice.

③ foster increase in price-realization due to integration of technologies.

Significance of "world's largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector"

① Food Security: As it can store large amount of grain,

② Price Realization to farmers due to alternative to MSP and APMC.

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③ Reduce Government Burden as food subsidy forms major chunk on exchequer burden.

④ Scientific Storage: thus reduces food-wastage

⑤ Seed Availability: by this plant to farmer.

Way forward

a) introduce PACS for better integration of Rural Infrastructure using RIDF.

b) Computerization of PACS for better disbursal of role.

c) PPP can be explored in PACS.

This would help in doubling farmers income as envisioned by Ashok Dalwai Panel.

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(14) Ministry of Civil Aviation is the nodal agency in India to review airport connectivity in India and proposal of new airports.

Need of Expansion of existing airports

① Provides connectivity in existing area with more flight connectivity.

Eg → Kanpur airport has only few airport facilities.

② Improves tourism-led growth

Eg → Rank : 39 in World Travel and Tourism index can be further improved by better airport infrastructure.

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③ Boost trade in area and reduces burden on other transportation

Need of development of new airport

① Connectivity to far-flung areas

Eg → Project UDAN for North East India.

② To boost infrastructure led growth in country as it will have butterfly impact on other sector.

③ Improving border infrastructure as India is facing pincer strategy [China + Pakistan]

④ Trade in hilly and difficult terrains like Himalayan area

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ISSUES

① Capital Intensive : as airport development needs fund.

② Displacement in contracting green-field projects.

③ High cost of Aviation Turbine fuel makes fare less competitive.

④ Pollution due to ATF as it emits CO_2 more that rail and road transport

Way Forward

① Bring private-sector into PPP for airport development (Vijay Kelkar Committee)

② Build world-class infrastructure to boost MKE and tourism.

This would help in realising goal of $7 trillion by 2030

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15

India's panchamrit pledge calls for transition to renewable energy by 50% by 2030 and achieving goal of Net zero emission by 2070.

India's transformation in energy sector : sustainable and inclusive

A) Reasons for sustainable transformation

① Focus on Renewable Source of Energy through government policies

eg. National Solar Mission

eg. National Wind Solar hybrid Policy.

② Through participation of various stakeholders eg PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana : with support of

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local participants.

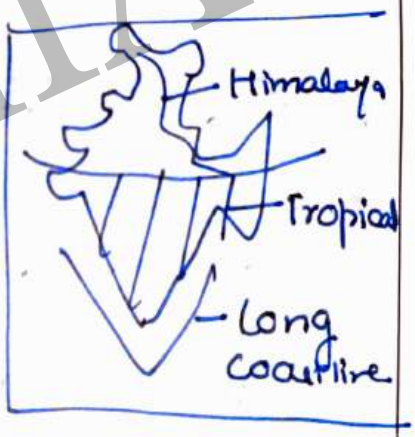
③ Introducing agriculture sector

eg Budget 2023-24: CBG plant

eg 20% ethanol blending by 2025

④ Bringining innovation and new technologies: eg electric vehicle.

⑤ India's Geography



Long coastline: Tidal and wave energy
- potential of 12GW of Tidal energy

Tropical - Solar and wind energy

Tectonic Activity - Geothermal energy.

B) Reasons for Inclusive Transformation

① focus on all sections of society.

eg Ujjawal Scheme to shift to LPG cylinders.

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② World collaboration : under "One Sun, One World, One Grid" initiative.

③ Brings all sectors of economy for transition for providing Inclusivity.

eg PM KUSUM : for agriculture section.

PLI for lithium batteries : for manufacturing.

Way-ahead

① Ensure global collaboration for Just Energy transition using CBDR.

② promote climate financing through green bonds, carbon tax etc.

③ Ensure strengthening and proper implementation of existing schemes.

India's INDC goal under Paris agreement can be then achieved.

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(16)

Carbon dioxide removal is a process of extracting CO_2 from atmosphere and storing it an unaccessible places.

Types

- Carbon Capture and Storage
  - eg. Storage of dry ice or in water bubble.
- afforestation removes CO_2 naturally.
- Ocean fertilisation
  - to reduce CO_2 level in atmosphere

fig: Types of CDR

Different Methods to attain CDR

(1) By Ocean-fertilisation: using iron-feeding to promote growth of organisms that

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Consume CO_2.

② By afforestation as they are natural carbon sink

③ Through geo-engineering processes like artificial trees or Miyawaki method to propogate reduction of CO_2 from atmosphere.

Case Study

Mohammad Rafi in India grew forest using Miyawaki and named "Vidyavan"

④ Carbon Capture and storage in dry ice form, hydrate form and store it in deep vents.

Challenges associated

A) These are curative measures and not fixed solution.

B) Capital-intensive procedures.

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c) lack of technological transfer by developed countries.

d) Global body to ensure devolution of Funds from developed countries is still lacking.

e) No legal mandate for CDR.

Way forward

① Inclusion of Green-GDP in budgeting procedure.

② Nepal-growth model (negative CO_2 emission) can be replicated.

③ transfer of technologies and funds from historical polluting countries. (Polluter pay principal)

④ Robust Carbon-trading mechanism and Clean Development Mechanism

M.K. Ranjit Singh case provides for Right against effect on climate change, CDR is a step to achieve it.

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(17) As per IMO, 12% of India's geographical area is flood prone

Reasons for India's vulnerability to flood-related hazards

A) Geographical factor

① Himalayan region → seismically active
↓
promoter GLOFs

② Landslide induced flood
eg → wayanad flood in Kerala.

B) River-based factor
eg. Brahmaputra's water keep changing and thus causes flood

C) Topography: leads to flood.
eg. Saucer basin of Brahmaputra increase flood in area.

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(D) Monsoon: As rainfall is limited to four-months and due to variation, floods occur.

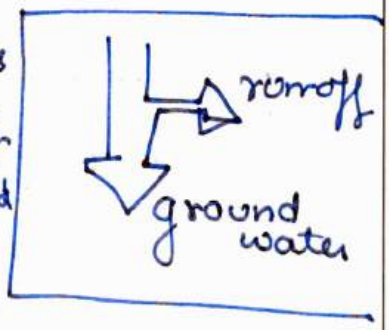
(E) large Coastline (7516 Km) thus prone to cyclone and storm surges which causes floods at coastal area.

Causes for flood-related disaster

(1) Encroachment of water bodies

Eg Pallikaranai wetland shrunk from 15,000 hectare (1954) to 1,500 hectare (2019) thus reduce water holding capacity.

(2) Concretisation leads to increase in run-off water thus increases flood



Eg Bengaluru built up area has increase from 8% to 93% in last 50 years.

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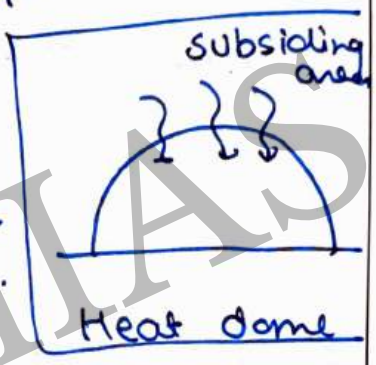
③ Rising population : encroaching river-bed areas : more prone to flood.

④ climate-change : which is inducing glacier melting, thus increases volume of water in river.

⑤ Heat-dome : that acts as later attracting instant rain sometime.



way-ahead

① Robust flood-zone mapping to reduce vulnerabilities.

② Flood warning system eg. IFLOW

③ Structural measures like retention wall, river dredging can be encouraged.

④ follow NDMA guidelines to reduce hazard-potential.

⑤ interaction among stakeholders for rapid action.

"Sendai Framework" should act as guiding tool

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(14)

Since ages, scientific teams are curious to understand solar winds, solar radiation and structure of sun. For this, Aaitya L1 and Parker solar Probe were launched.

Differences between two

A) Agency to launch:

Aaitya L1 by ISRO

Parker Solar Probe by NASA

B) Launching year: Aaitya L1 : 2024

Nasa Probe : 2018

C) Distance from Sun : Adiya L1 : 1.5 million Km

Parker Probe : 3.2 million miles.

(closest to sun)

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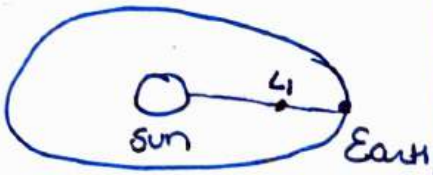
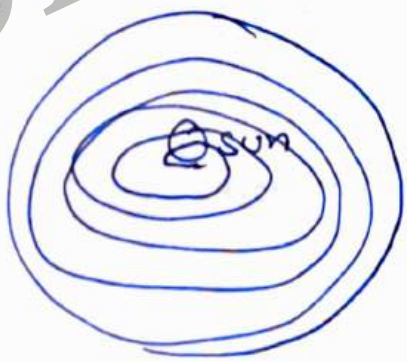
d) launching place

L1	Parker Probe
- at lagrangian L1  - as at this place, less fuel is required	- will revolve around sun in elliptical manner and reach near to sun (3.2 million miles) in 7 years  Spiralling around sun
carries 07 probes to study. eg. PAPA, SUIT	carries only 4 probes to study. eg. ISIS

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Please do not write anything except the question number in this space। कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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- continuous observation	- will reach closest to sun and project would end
Need less amount of fuels	Need more amount of fuels
aim is to study solar atmosphere, solar winds and solar cycle.	aim is to study corona and visualize interior of sun

Though differ in aim and procedural techniques, the ultimate goal is to develop clear understanding of sun and its atmos-phere

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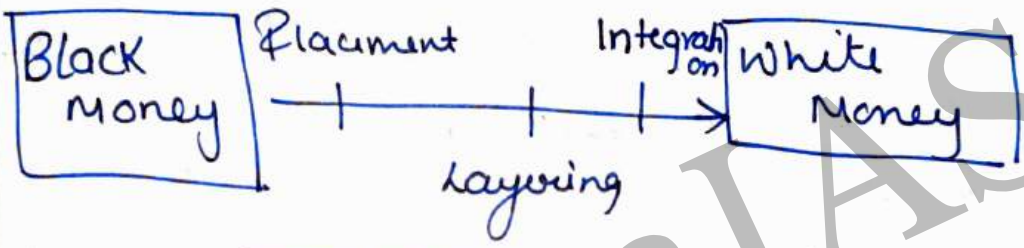
(1a)

Money laundering is a process of converting illicit attained money into white money.



[Process of Money Laundering]

Detrimental Impact of it

Economy

1. Reduces government power on economy as parallel economy works.
2. reduces public trust and thus fails to attract the investment.
3. Increases inflation in market
4. foster inequality in society

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(5) Reduces FDI due to lack of trust on economic stability.

Impact on National Security

(1) Prompts illegal activities like drug smuggling, trafficking

(2) Inequality breeds crimes in society.

(3) Unholy nexus of terrorism and organised crimes thus dual threat.

(4) Leads to 'Criminalisation of Politics' thus further rise to crimes in society.

(5) Border Management hampered due to porous nature and trafficking.

Challenges faced in Countering it

A) Evolving nature due to integration of techniques (eg Dark web.

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B) Unholy nexsus of Politicians-Bureaucrat-criminals leads to further acceleration of money-laundering.

c) Slow implementation of legal steps like KYC norm, benami-properties.

d) Safe havens provided by foreign countries like. Mauritius.

e) Loopholes under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement: exploited for laundering.

Way forward

① Robust Cyber-Security to prevent cyber-enabled laundering.

② Border Management to curb trafficking (CIBM, Vibrant Village Programme)

③ Provide more tooth to CBI, ED, DRI to curb the menance.

This, will help in curbing money laundering in comprehensive manner.

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amBitz

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(D)

Due to technological upgradation, India is projecting herself as Defence exporter in global arena.

Defence Export as strategic need to enhance stature

a) boost image of "Net Security Provider" in region [eg] Operation Cactus in Maldives.

b) Project image as defence strengthend country [eg] BrahMos to Phillippines.

c) Improves Current Account Deficit as India is net importer.

Measures adopted by India to improve defence Export

1) Make in India: to give boost to

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indigenous development of defence technologies [eg] Prachand Helicopter

2) Streamlining of "Defence Acquisition Procedure" to acquire new technology

[eg] Barack-8 from Israel.

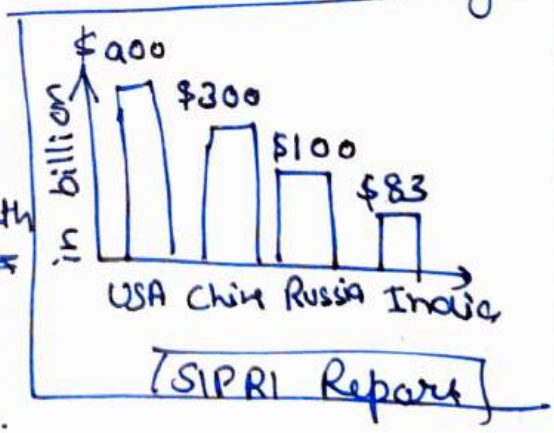
3) Innovation by [DRDO] to enhance capacities for export.

[eg] Drone-Capacity enhancement for security.

4) Trilateral commands and theatrisation to boost innovation and wastage of resource.

5) Defence Spending

India is the ~~fifth~~ fourth largest defence spender in world.



[SIPRI Report]

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CHALLENGE

1. Net Importer
- One of the largest importer

2. Dependent on other for technologies.
eg > S-400 from Russia.

3. Slow Innovation due to less spend on innovation, R&D

4. fund less for R&D purposes

Way Ahead

1. Brings new technologies like AI in defence eg > Defence AI Programme.

2. Use nano-technology for advancement in area eg > Armour made up of nano-particle.

3. Bilateral relation need to be strengthened for defence export.

This will help to realise goal of "Atmanirbhar Bharat" in defence sector

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2367)

Name of Candidate	Mansi Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	709839
Center	Online	Date	01.09.2024

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	**Strongly Recommended**

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

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Q1 The Mauryan empire was epitome of development of art as it was unparalleled and mirrors the prevalent Indian society.

Inspired from foreign influences

① Pillars: were inspired from greek civilisation. The present of bell-shaped structure was also of foreign influence.

② Numismatics: was also inspired from Bactrian civilization

③ Script of pillars and inscriptions
eg Kharoshti script (foreign influence).

④ Dresses and costumes have also hellinistic influence.

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Indigenous traditions

① Wooden Palace was continuation of local traditions.
eg Kumrahar Palace.

② Rock-cut Caves: were continuation but new features were added
eg Lomas Rishi Cave.

③ Naturalism ie. reverence to natural objects was indigenous tradition
eg. Lions at Sarnath pillar

④ Religious elements were prevalent in art

⑤ Developed art form: monolithic pillar without support (unique feature)

Thus, Mauryan art bears testimony of great civilisational mixture with focus on Vasudaiva Kutumbakam.

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Q2 During British Empire, waves of migration from India took place during 1890s - 1940s.

Different types of migration

① Indentured labour: were shifted to other colonies after abolition of slavery.

② Migration for education: to gain education in western line.
eg. Pt Nehru studied from Oxford.

③ Job Search: due to pauperisation and ruin of handicrafts

④ Movement of Revolutionaries to create anti-British base in foreign soil.
eg. Madam Bhikaji Cama in Paris

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(5) Migration to attract world's attention towards British atrocities in India

Eg Shubhas Chandra Bose migrated to Japan.

Impact on British rule in India

(1) Anti-British Sentiment arose in India Eg Zimmeran Plan with help of Gadare. Party

(2) Awareness about liberty, equality and fraternity due to flow of ideas has created anti-imperial wave.

(3) Rise of leaders like Gandhiji and Nehru who have travelled world and aware of realities.

(4) Because of indentured labours, British empire gained wealth.

Due to these migrations, Indian diaspora has now become one of the largest Soft Power for India.

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Q3 As per Daniel Thorner, India witnessed rapid transformation in 22 years of independence than 200 years ago. In this 1960s was important.

Decade of Peril

1. fought two wars
   - Indo-China war, 1962
   - Indo-Pakistan, 1965
2. Food-insecurity due to drought and dependent on foreign aid [PL-480 from USA]
3. Stuck in Cold-war politics
   - USA was completely supporting Pakistan
4. Poverty was sky-rocketing due to wars and inflation.
5. high illiteracy level
6. Regional issues
   - Official language.
   - Ethnic clashes.

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Decade of Transformation

① National Security: by modernisation of defense and increasing war strategy and intelligence-gathering

② Food Security: by Green Revolution and this has transformed India into net-exporter of food.

③ Focus shifted to multialignment world order after 1962 war and in early 1970s, friendship with Russia

④ Institutional transformation: by creation of ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Reforms)

⑤ Official language issue was solved for indefinitely.

Due to reforms of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan", India is now at quest of becoming developed by 2047.

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Q4 Iranian Revolution of 1979 was a watershed event in history of west Asia and affected all world.

Impact on regional dynamics

A) Toppling of Monarchy: thus changed existing dynamics of region.

B) Rise in Islamic government under Khomenni thus led to increase in role of religion in government.

C) Impacted relations with neighbouring countries like Afghanistan.

D) Rise of Shia-based power in Iran.

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global ramification

1. Threat to Monarchy in other countries
2. Iran-Iraq war due to strained relationship
3. Hostility of S. Arabia due to rise of Shia based government
4. Establishment of Islamic government, thus rise in role of religion in international politics.
5. Implication of Cold war Politics as both USA and USSR were trying to establish hegemony.

Even today, Iran-Saudi Arabia and Iran-USA relations are strained as a direct implication of Iranian Revolution.

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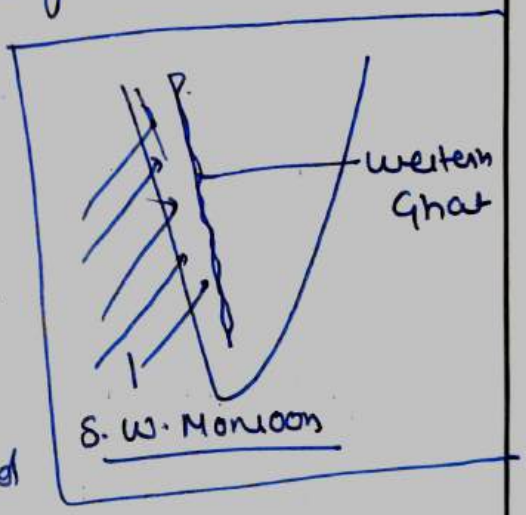
Q5 Western Ghats is range of mountain range from Gujarat to Kerala

Influence of Western Ghat on South-West Monsoon in South West Coastal region

① Acts as hinderance in flow of South-West monsoon and helps in orographic rainfall.

② It led to rainfall in South West Coast like Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.



③ The rain-shadow area of Western Ghat remains rain-deficient

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(4) Due to presence of various hill gaps, the monsoonal winds shred their water in south-west Coast.

Impact

(1) Biodiversity hotspot due to heavy rainfall in area.

(2) fisheries development due to monsoonal wind.

(3) Issue of flood and induced landslide eg Kerala's Wayanad landslide.

To utilised complete potential of western Ghat, guidelines of Gadgil and Kasturiranjan committee should be followed.

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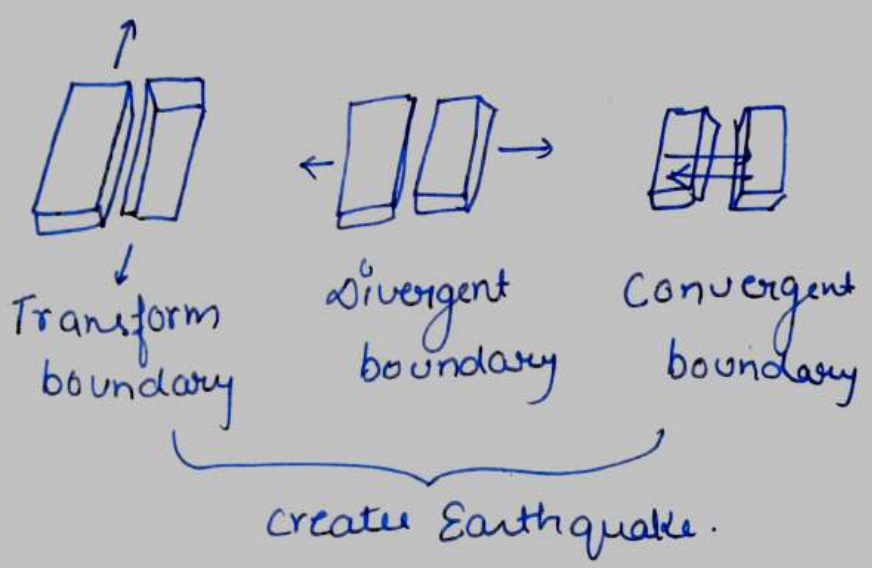
Ab The theory of plate-tectonics was given by McKinze and Parker on basis of sea-spread and convectional current theory.

Role in explaining geological processes related to Natural Hazards

① Earthquake:

As per plate tectonic theory, crust is made up of plates which keeps moving and collides with each other and causes earthquake



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② Volcanic Eruption : caused due to convergence of plate boundaries.

↳ when Ocean-oceanic or ocean-continent plate boundaries convergence with each other, volcanoes are formed

↳ eg Most volcanoes at ocean-continent boundary eg Ring of fire.

↳ when divergent happens, volcanic eruptions happen eg Mid Oceanic ridge

③ Tsunami : when earthquake due to plate tectonics occur at ocean surface, wave of water reach to continent in form of Tsunami eg 2004 Andaman Tsunami

By following SENDAI FRAMEWORK, hazard potential of these disaters can be reduced.

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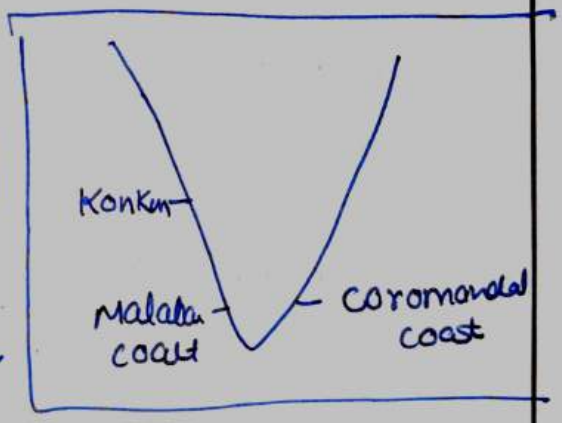
Q7 Under Panchamrit Pledge, India pledged for 500 GW of renewable energy. In this tidal energy can be a game changer.

Potential of Tidal Energy in India

① As per Ministry of Renewable Energy, India has potential of 12 GW of tidal energy.

② Long coastal line is beneficial for tidal energy [7516 Km]



③ Tropical region thus tides have great potential.

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Obstacles faced in harnessing it

① Technological hurdle: as its costlier and impacts region.

② Cheaper other source: like solar energy, thus less focus.

③ Impact on coastal region as it affects biodiversity (corals, mangroves) of region.

④ High transmission cost: 40% is lost in AT&C losses

⑤ Intermittency issue as varies between summer and winter.

⑥ Governance issue due to lack of government focus on tidal energy.

Apart from obstacles, tidal energy can help in net zero emissions by 2047.

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Q8. As per Anthony Giddens, Globalization is a process of integration of social, political and economical aspect of countries.

Impact of globalization on socio-cultural practices

A) Positive Impacts

① Feminism Value: due to awareness of equal-rights, gender empowerment is rising.

eg. Rise in women LFPR to 37% (PLFS)

② localization of global traditions

eg. Aaloo Tikki by Mcdonalds.

③ Spread of Indian Culture abroad

eg. Revival of Yoga

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4) Boost to indigenous art

Eg Dokra art of Bastar region is in demand in international market.

5) Removal of Taboos: like menstural taboos, reproductive health.

Negative Impact

A) Rise in nuclear families thus traditional values getting lost

B) Consumerism: spread and thus changing consumption pattern.

C) Homogenisation of Culture: thus loss of traditional culture.

Eg Tribal festivals losing relevance

d) Youth: facing issue of instant gratification due to reel-based life.

e) Social media: changed child rearing pattern thus impacting socialisation

f) Marriage: demand of single parent increases

The mixture of traditional and new is needed.

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Q9 As per Census 2011, 31% population is living in urban areas. One out of six urban people is living in slum

ISSUES THAT PLAGUE URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION MEASURES

1) DATA DEFICIENCY: due to lack of data collection of migrant labour.

2) HIGH HEALTH COST: ruling out-of-pocket expenditure which pushes them towards poverty.

3) INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION ERRORS: In determining beneficiaries of alleviation programme.

4) CORRUPTION: necessity items doesn't reach to needy ones- corruption in PDS system.

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5) INEFFICIENT MEASURES: for population

eg limited homes provided under PM Awas Yojana.

6) SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUE: thus help doesn't reaches to needy one.

7) LAND RECORDS: not maintained enough, thus issue in credit availability

8) AWARENESS: not to the illiterate population eg Street vendors are not aware about PM SvaNidhi

Once, fruits of poverty alleviation program reaches to ground, goal of SDG-1 can be realised.

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Q10

Due to "feminine" nature of women, women were supposed to provide "care-work" and thus led to their empoverishment.

Role of disproportionate burden of care work in impoverishment

A) Disproportionate burden: As per UN women, women spend 6.5 hours daily on care work while men spend 0.5 hours/day.

B) Double burden of work: due to care-work by women

C) low labour force participation rate: 37% (by PLFS)

D) Economic Exploitation: as 90% are in informal sector.

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E) Pink-Collarization of job as few jobs are considered suitable due to stereotype of care work.

F) Motherhood-penalty: As women have to provide care-work to children, thus loss of career avenues.

Way forward

A) Formalization of Care-based economy for empowerment of women

B) Reduce double burden of work by work sharing between couple.

C) Awareness by Social Media and Movies like "Ki and Ka".

This will help in achieving goal of SDG-5 and economy of $7 trillion by 2030.

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Q1 Sufism is devotional religious movement arose in Islamic culture against the orthodox elements.

Role of Sufism in shaping Syncretic Culture in India

A) Unity of God: believe in all gods are equal created unity in diversity in India.

B) Transculturation: In book "Hindism and Buddhism", it was mentioned that Adi Sankaracharya was inspired from Sufism when gave concept of Advaitvada.

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c) Religious unification: by mixing elements of sufism with not only Hinduism but also Sikhism.

d) Royal Patronage by rulers like Akbar, Jahangir has led to spread of Sufism in pan-India level and created syncretism.

e) Sufi-literature: like work of Rumi and Amir Khusrau created unity among all.

f) Dance and Music: created unity among all as bhajan of Bhakti movements and Sama of Sufi were inspirational to each other.

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G) Architectural Unity: various architects related to Sufism were inspired from local culture and tradition (eg) Ajmer- Sharif

H) Inclusion of Murshids (disciple) of all religions led to increase in regards of Sufism among all.
(eg) Nizamuddin Auliya.

I) Vernacular languages got inspired from Persian Sufi language and even now these words are prevalent in cultural language.

Thus, Sufism provided for "Cultural Unity" in Indian landscape and provided for "Sarva Dharma Sambhav".

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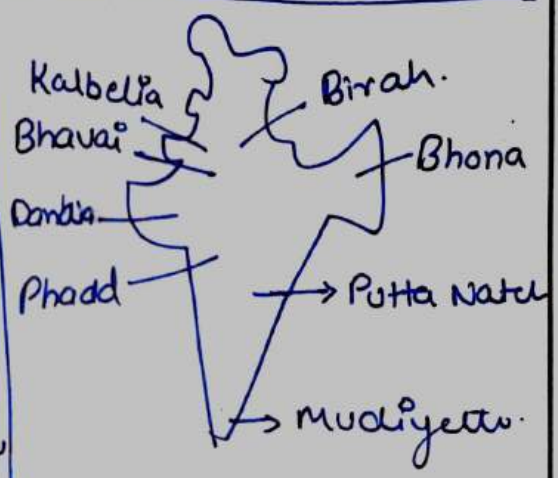
Q12 Folk music and dance forms are vibrant expression of long Indian cultural heritage as it mirrors to the society of India.

Regional Variations in music and dance

Causes -

① Geography decides variation in dress, festivals

② Vernacular language: create variation



Regional variations

③ climate: decides harvesting season thus different folk music.

Eg Biraha in Vihara during Purvaiya

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(4) Cultural history: due to long lasting traditions of specific region.

(5) Different musical instruments: impacted regional music and dance eg Cymbals in N. India.

(6) Royal Patronage: created variations among folk music and dance.

Unifying themes that bind

A) Religious themes like from Ramayan and Mahabharat are same from North to South.

B) Impact of Monsoon: as regional music and dance revolves around arrival of monsoon.

C) Climate: As dance and music

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are dependent on harvesting period.

d) Romantic themes: are found in all folklores thus pivotal in all regional music and dances

e) Historical leaders are prominent in folk music.
eg. Rani Laxmi Bai in Bundelkhand folk music.

Thus, apart from difference due to regional aspects, folk musics and dance forms are spiralled around common fabric.

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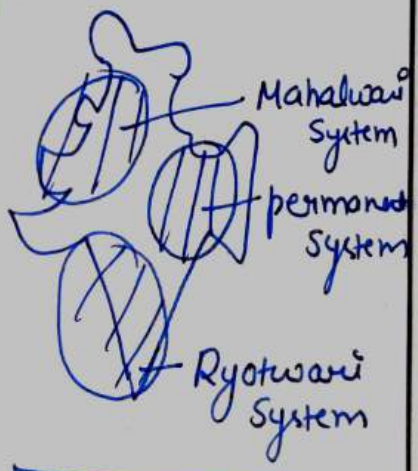
Q13

Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha

Provision → In this permanent system, Zamindars are authorised to collect revenue from peasants and submit it to Britishers

Disillusionment and errors

① Exploitation of peasants: due to exorbitant prices fixed by Britishers and thus more burden on peasants.



Different Systems

② Strict Implementation: annexation of land patta even for delay of 1 day by Zamindar.

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③ Lack of incentives for investment by zamindars due to paying of fixed revenue to Britishers.

④ Absent landlordism: due to strict regulations and implementation by Britishers

⑤ No regard of drought and famine thus further deprivation and deploration of peasants.

This lead to new revenue systems by Britishers.

A) Ryotwari System: This was introduced in Madras, western Maharashtra system.

↳ introduced by Munro and Reed

↳ In this, Ryots (farmers and

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peasants) give revenue directly to the Britishers.

↳ In case of famine and drought, concessions will be provided.

B) Mahalbari System: This was introduced ~~by~~ in Punjab, Central India.

↳ In this, a complete village is asked for revenue collection under village headman.

However, in all the above revenue system, the ultimate sufferers were peasants and the result was pauperization of peasants.

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Q14

India is the largest producer of milk. As per livestock census, 526 million livestocks are found in India with majority of cattle, goat and camels.

factors for localisation of industries in western and Northern India

A) Climate: favourable for animal rearing as large pastoral plains are available.

B) Agriculture: due to green revolution, agriculture expanded and thus feed and fodder availability.

C) Government policies were utilised in this region by dairy industries.

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d) Success of Cooperatives especially in western India

eg AMUL in Gujarat

e) Capital availability: present in economic well to do northern region.

f) Nutritious fodder: find in Northern and western region as Southern India don't have large grasslands.

g) White Revolution: has focused more in these regions.

Role in region's economic development

A) Source of Income: As per NSSO, 23% of small agriculture households have dairy as major source of income.

B) Bank on Move: Cattles are called as moving bank as they

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helps during economic emergency.

c) Growth of income: due to increase in productivity of milk.

d) Women empowerment: As women forms major labour-force in dairy sector eg AMUL Model

e) Investment avenue: as credit availability is easy due to increasing capacity to pay back.

Government Steps
- Pashu Sanjeevani
- White Revolution 2.0
- Rashtriya Kamdhenu Mission.
- Extension services through Kisan Vidyan Kendra.

Thus, through dairy development, doubling of farmers income can be realised (Ashok Dalwai Panel).

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Q15

Semiconductor Industry is growing at rapid rate and likely to reach $100 trillion by 2030. In this, east Asia has emerged as hub

Reasons for Emergence

A) Availability of Resources by contract with lithium rich countries like Argentina, Chile etc.

B) Skilled Manforce: due to hight literacy level in region.
eg. Japan's skilled labour force.

C) Investment Avenues: as these are capital intensive industries.

~~Eg~~ It takes $3-7 billion for one laboratory.

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D) Technological development: due to need of "high precision", technological upgradation is necessary.

E) Ancillary industries: like pure water. 1 chip of semiconductor needs gallons of ultra-pure water.

F) Research and Development: is focused in three countries with semi-conduct at centre

Eg Taiwan's majority research is in semiconductors.

G) Historical factor: Due to early industrial revolution, push for skilled industries has been provided.

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H) Supply Chain: by forward and backward linkages connection

I) Transportation: available for import and export of raw materials and finished product

Lessons for India

① focus on Make in India under Production linked initiative (PLI).

② National Electronics Policy

③ Micron Tech and Tata group is collaborating for establishing semiconductor lab in Ahmedabad.

This will help in achieving goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat and dream of Vikshit Bharat can be realised.

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Q16

India is the largest extractor of groundwater in the world and extract almost 25% of global groundwater.

Reason for heading towards ground water depletion tipping point

A) Agricultural mines: led to maximum extraction of groundwater

↳ impact of green revolution in Punjab and Haryana: Tubewells

↳ due to free electricity in rural area: rampant extraction of ground water.

↳ productivity: India: 3500 kl, China: 350 l } for 1 kg of rice.

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B) Urbanisation : leads to concretisation which prevents seepage of rain water.

c) Lack of Rain Water harvesting : thus monsoonal rain is not utilised efficiently.

d) Vehicular emission and industrial waste led global warming leads to erratic rainfall → impact recharge of ground-water.

e) Deforestation : results in water absorbing capacity of soil.

f) Population Explosion : India has only [4%] availability of water resources but have [17%] of world population thus burden on ground water.

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Strategies

1. Rain-water harvesting by traditional measures like Tanka.
2. Efficient irrigation facilities like drip water irrigation, Sprinkler.
3. follow agro-climatic crops to reduce burden on crops.
4. Shift from land productivity to water based productivity (Vaidyanath Committee)
5. different feeder line of electricity for agriculture. (Case Study: Gujarat)
6. Promote Afforestation as per National forest policy (33%)
7. Strict implementation of "Catch the Rain Campaign" and "Jal hi Jeevan"

By these methods, sustainable ground water use would be possible (Article 48).

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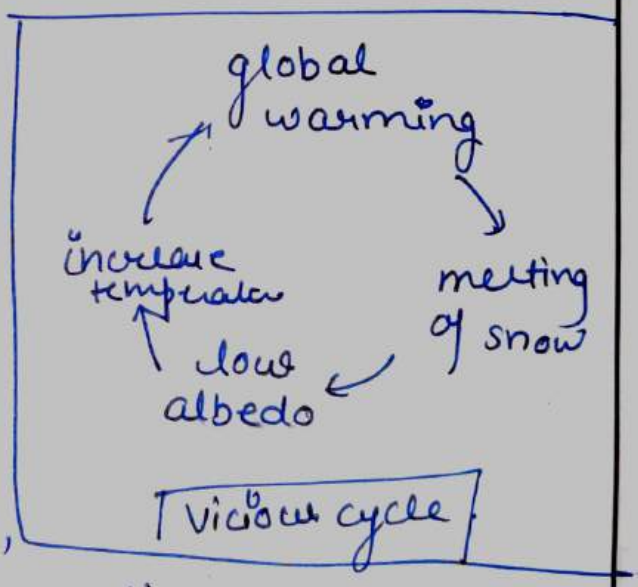
Q17 Himalayas are the <u>third pole</u> of the world but as per <u>ICIMOD</u> report, it is one of the tipping point in world.

Impact of climate change in physiological changes

A) <u>Snow-disappearance</u>: due to global warming, snow-melting is occuring. As per ICIMOD, 50% of snow will be lost by 2100.

B) <u>Impact on river system</u> due to snow melting water discharge is rising in Ganga, Indus and Saraswati.



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c) Rise in erratic weather: rise in disasters in Himalayan region

eg. flood in Sikkim

eg. Joshimath land subsidence.

d) Change in soil of Himalayan: due to erratic weather, soil erosion became common phenomenon.

Impact on Biodiversity

A) Flora of Himalaya: getting impacted due to rise in temperature.

eg. Tree-lines are moving northward.

eg. Apples are not found in lower altitude.

B) Impact on fauna: loss of faunal

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species due to temperature change.

eg. decrease in population of Snow leopard, Hangul etc.

c) Change in physiological cycle of biodiversity based on temperature.

eg. delay in snowfall in Gulmarg → delayed spring in region.

Government steps
- National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem.
- Dharmshala Declaration for sustainable tourism.
- UNFCCC for climate change reversal.
- Panchamrit Pledge for zero emission by 2047.

Himalaya region thus needs protection from climate change to ensure SDG-14 and SDG-13.

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

For Practice Use Only सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Q16

Family is the agent of socialization thus values inculcated here plays major role in lives of children.

Difference in child-rearing practices and its role

A) In formation of self-identity

① Traditional families

1.1. inculcates "co-operation" thus children identify as part of group.

1.2. identity is less individualistic

1.3. values of love, companion and collaboration become part of identity.

1.4. positive outlook towards the

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elders, and other members in their identity.

② Nuclear families

2.1 : self-identity is more individ-ualistic in nature.

2.2 : identity revolves around career aspiration and job role.

2.3: gender-related identity is not rigid as it is based on feminine ethics

B) In Socialization in children

① Traditional ~~fatus~~ families

1.1. Mother role of kins in socialization

1.2. peers and social media is less prominent.

1.3. value-based socialization

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1.4. individualistic socialization is not promoted.

1.5. Division of labour on basis of gender.

② Nuclear families

2.1 : decrease role of kins in process of socialization

2.2 : peer pressure and social media become dominant.

2.3 : child-cuddling get reduced

2.4 : more prone to mental health issues, drugs etc.

2.5 : instill career aspirations.

The way forward is golden mean of traditional families and nuclear families for active and healthy socialization in children.

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

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Q19 Division of labour in Indian Society is based on Caste and Gender. The intersection of two creates different set of social realities.

Interplay of Caste and gender for woman in rural India

A) Discrimination: As Ambedkar said, villages are den of ignorance, caste discrimination is prominent but intersectionality with gender further deteriorate their position of women. Eg 90% of manual scavengers are SCs but majority women

B) Harassment and violence: on basis of caste and gender.

Eg two dalit sisters were raped and hanged in Lakhimpur Kheri, UP.

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c) Change in social dynamics: As position of lower caste in increasing due to affirmative actions, the angered dominant caste took revenge from women.

eg. Hathras Rape Case.

d) Economic Vulnerabilities: As women comprises 70% of labourforce in agriculture, mostly are from lower strata. Thus, prone to exploitatation.

e) Land property: As per agriculture census, only 13% of rural women, own land but majority are from higher strata. Thus, less availability of land-reforms.

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f) Judicial issues : Traditional Khap-panchayats are biased towards women of lower-stratum thus rigrous punishment.

g) lack of government-facilities due to inclusion and exclusion error.

h) Sarpanch Pati : Even when 33% of reservation is provided, women of lower stratum are unable to reach high political status.

Steps required

① Education facilities needs to be provided for dalit women

② Agricultural reforms to improve situation of women in rural area.

Case Study

Manshika Singh IAS of MP started schools for Dalit women

③ Health facilities : for women.

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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

UPSC

For Practice Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Q2

As per Multidimensional poverty index, [11%] of Indian population is multidimensional poor.

Role of Socio-economic deprivation in making people victim

Social discrimination

1. Historical discrimination on basis of caste
   Eg Temples were closed for Dalit groom and thus caused violence.
2. Intersectionality of gender and Caste:
   Eg Hathras rape case
3. Lack of grievance redressal
   Eg Habitual offender Act creates labelling to Denotified tribe.
4. gender-based victim
   Eg Kolkata Rape Case.

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Economic deprivation

① 90% of manual scavengers are SC, thus face violence.

② lack of resources to fight court cases.

③ fear of employment loss creates victim mindset.

eg Tribes loosing their land to non-tribals.

Socio-economic deprivations making them to engage in violence

① Voice against historical discrimination eg Dalit Panther for rights of Dalit

② against agricultural reforms which lacked during 1960s-1970s.

eg. Naxalbari Movement.

③ Ethnic Clashes: due to relative

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socio-economic deprivation

Eg → Kuki-Meiti conflict in Manipur

④ Creates awareness regarding their rights by utilising socio-economic gap Eg → Jammu Kashmir militancy.

⑤ used for political motives to exploit existing gap.

Eg → South-North Divide during language protests in Karnataka.

Way ahead

① Remove Inequality by inclusive development

② use media to create awareness.

③ Robust policing to reduce violence.

By these goal of "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat" can be realised.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 709839

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANSI SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

AUG 24, 2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre 029

NAGPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The tribal art is vibrant expression of India's rich cultural heritage. It reflects the Indian diversity as it mirrors Indian society.

Tribal art providing valuable insights into cultural perspectives and value of Indian tribal community

A) Reflects social values through arts
eg. Through Warli Painting in Maharashtra, community togetherness is visible.

B) Reflects traditions and culture
eg. Marriage crown made by Santhal tribe bears testimony to their continuity.

C) Youth dormitory: present in tribes shows liberal mindset of

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tribals eg Dhumkaria among Oraon

d) Epitome of artistic expression as reflected in sculpture made by tribals eg Dokhra art of Bastar

e) Reflect culture continuity from past eg Polyandry among Jaunari Khasa.

f) Communal living reflects feeling of togetherness as shown by hut-dwelling in NE India.

Loss of Tribal Arts

1. Due to lack of political patronage eg Asura tribe leaving iron smelting
2. Lack of audience eg Acrobatics by Naat.
3. Economic deprivation: joining mainstream economy.

GI tags, Adi Mahotsav and utilising platforms like G20 to promote tribal arts are steps in right direction to make "EK Bharat Shreshta Bharat"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatama Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are two strongest voices emerged against Britishers during Indian freedom struggle.

Similarities between two

① Both were hallmark of patriotism

② Belief in mass-participation for struggle.

③ against violent method for freedom

④ Same outlook towards Britishers exploitive policies.

⑤ Demand for inclusion of Indians in administrative works.

⑥ Both participated in Non-cooperation, civil disobedience and Quit India Movement.

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Difference between two

Gandhiji	Nehru
① He believed in passive resistance and was totally against of violence.	① He criticized for taking back of Non cooperation Movement after Chauri-chaura
② He believed in good will of British	He advocated for "Poorna Swarajya"
③ He believed in "Swarajya" and small industries for self-reliance.	He focused on industrialization for achieving self reliance.
④ Education: Indian and western mixed	Education on western ideology for freedom struggle
⑤ from believer of role of religion with polity.	wanted exclusion of religion from polity

Apart from difference, the coherence was more and even Gandhiji made Nehru as his successor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decolonisation is a process of removing foreign powers as a colonial power and sought independence from them.

Factors to accelerate decolonization post world war-II

A) Formation of United Nation that favour for independence of colonies.

B) Rise of New Powers in form of USA and USSR : both against colonialism.

C) Post war effect
- → Colonial powers lack fund for wars
- → loss of manpower
- → Exhaust from WWII.

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D) Rise of Asian Power: as seen during Japanese success that boosted morale of colonies.

E) Leadership Emergence in colonies demanding freedom eg Pt. Nehru, Sukarno etc.

F) Neo-colonialism - new opportunities to exploit colonies without making them colonies.

G) Atlantic Charter - provided for self-determination for colonies.

H) Moral Implication - As colonies have supported them during war, thus morally obliged.

I) Fear of Communist power after Russian Revolution, colonies were geting inspired by Communism.

Due to this, a wave of decolonisation emerged in favour of colonies post WW II.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IUCN Report, 80% of marshland, peats and water reservoirs in Ganga Basin has been depleted because of human encroachment.

Impact of human encroachment on water bodies in urban area

A) Reducing area of water bodies due to encroachment.
(eg) more than 60% of lakes in Hyderabad disappeared in last three decades.

B) Eutrophication: As human-habitation near water bodies release sewage, untreated waste into water bodies. (eg) Pink bloom in Kerala.

C) Overflow during monsoon causing

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

flood in urban area

eg. Chennai flood.

d) Urban Heat-Island effect: due to lack of water bodies and concretisation of roads.

Concretisation → Heat-dome → dying vegetation → less water seepage → less water available

vicious cycle

e) Lack of drinking water due to pollution, fresh water is not available

eg. Zero day in Bengaluru and Chennai.

way forward
1. planned urbanisation as per SOP of NDMA.
2. use green-buildings as promoted by BEE.
3. River-dredging and silt removal to make space.

this would help in achieving goal of "Sustainable Cities for Tomorrow"

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian ranked [4] in proliferation of Railways in world and have one of the largest Road Network.

physical geographical feature influencing transportation System

1) Mountain Region: difficult to built infrastructure as Indian Himalayas are in seismic zone-V.
yet, developed
→ Atal Setu
→ Sela bridge, Arunachal
→ char-Dham Yatra.

2) North East Region: due to ill connectivity, air-transportation via helicopter is well promoted.
(eg) UDAN-4 focusing NE Area.

3) River: India has well connected river system, thus, water transp-ortation (eg) NW 1 from Prayagraj to Haldi

(eg) India's 90% of trade by volume through marine coast.

4) Pipeline: due to geographical reasons, pipeline are easy to develop.

(eg) HBJ pipeline, Naharkatia-Barauni pipeline.

5) Island connectivity: by river cruise or air transportation

Government steps for Transportation
- → PM Gati Shakti Programme
- → River-linking programme
- → International collaboration → INT, Kaladan Multimodal
- → Kisan Rail, Kisan Udan.

Transportation following geographical feature helps in reducing fuel consumption (Panchamrit goal).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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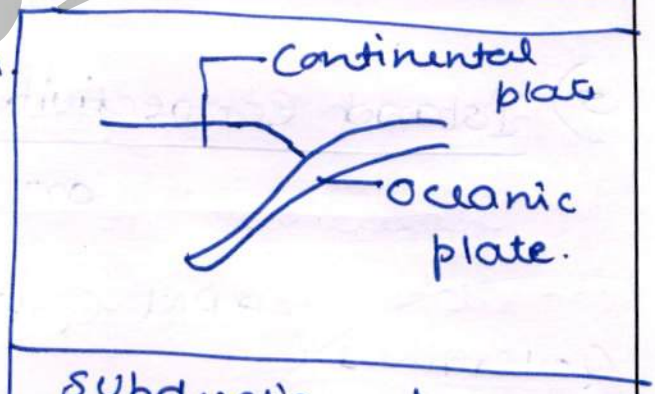
Ocean trenches are valleys formed at border of continental plate.

These are the lowest point of ocean reliefs. Eg Mariana trench.

formation

formed due to convergence between continental- oceanic plate at convergent area.

→ Oceanic plate due to heavy density, subduct under continental plate and form trenches.



Subduction of Ocean plate.

eg. Java trench in Indian ocean.

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Characteristics of these relief formation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Act as subduction zone and led to subduction of new plate formed at mid-oceanic ridge.

② Area of deep-seated earthquakes and are earthquake prone.

eg → Ring of fire in pacific ocean.

③ Marke the end of continental plate and start of oceanic relief.

④ Tsunamis due to earthquakes and waves formed at trenches.

⑤ Important for releasing stress formed at earth's crust.

Thus, Oceanic Trenches play vital role in Tectonic plate theory as proposed by McKinzie.

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Number of extreme rainfall events have increase in India as highlighted by flood in Sikkim due to Lohonsk lake.

REASONS

1. Global warming due to rise in temperature, erratic weathe.
2. Melting of Snow glacier : more precipitation.
3. Heat-domes due to vehicular pollution, industrial waste.
4. Rise in Global Home Gases eg. Methane due to agriculture.
5. Weakening of AMOC : more rainfall in Indian Ocean
6. Triple La-Nina from last 3 years which is causing more rainfall.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social Impact

1. Loss of life and property due to flood, disaster.
   Eg recent landslide in Wayanad.
2. Loss of livelihood as 51% of agriculture is rainfed
3. Poverty and deprivation due to economic losses.

Economic Impact

1. Loss of GDP due to loss of agriculture.
2. High unemployment as 45-48% of youth employed in agriculture
3. Supply chain disruption: impacts agro-based industries.
4. Loss of infrastructure due to extreme rainfall.

Way forward

- stringent warning system like I-flows.
- flood-zone mapping.
- follow guidelines of NDMA to prevent losses.

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per McKinsey Report, India's GDP would rise by 27% if there is equal female Labour force participation rate as of min.

Low labour force participation rate

As of PLFS report, 37% - female labour force participation rate.

Need of high female LFPR for India.

1. promote equality among gender.
2. enhance labour productivity eg 77% of SHG are led by women and contribute 8-10% of GDP.
3. Counter health cost as it will reduce malnutrition, low IMR

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) promote double salary thus higher savings → necessary for GDP of country

(5) Improve human development as more educated female will be there.

ISSUES

(1) Care-based economy: paid negligible.

(2) Unequal pay: 33% payment gap (against Article 39(a))

(3) Double burden of work

(4) Motherhood penalty.

(5) Pink collarization of job, glass ceiling, glass-cliffing

(6) Sexual harasment at work

(7) 90% in informal sector

Way Ahead

- Formalization of economy to reduce exploitation
- Safe environment (POSH Act)
- reduce double burden of job (familial responsibility)

This will provide equal opportunities to women as highlighted by Pam Rajput Committee

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Secularization of Caste" means removal of religious elements from the definition of caste.

Yes, there is Secularization of caste

① Reduction in Occupational hierarchy due to affirmative actions by government.

Eg 15(4) and 16(4) provides for reservation.

② Inter-faith marriage: are becoming new norms in society.

Eg recent marriage of Sonakshi Sinha (Bollywood Actress).

③ Rise in education level: reducing ritual based hierarchy of caste Eg Same uniform in school.

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(4) Urbanization: all are living together and cultural exchange is prominent.

eg celebration of festivals in apartments

(5) New festivals and feasts: to bring togetherness. eg Halowen

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No, it is still there in caste

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(1) Manual Scavenging: still 90% of them employed are SCs.

(2) Caste-based discrimination

eg. groom in shyagoti, Karnataka was not allowed in temple.

(3) Casteization of politics: As gadgil said, "we don't cast vote, we vote our caste"

(4) Still in mind: due to long history.

The need of hour is to implement affirmative actions rigidly and creating awareness to remove religious elements of caste to attain "Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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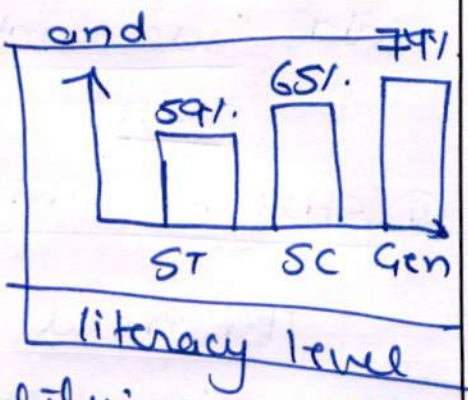
As per Oxfam Report, rich 1% of Indians have 40% of wealth while bottom 50% have only 2%. This highlights inequalities in India.

Cause of Inequality despite fall in overall poverty

① Historical factors: Many people have dynastic wealth which due to lack of land reforms, it was not distributed equally.

② Caste based inequality: due to long deprivation of SCs and STs.
This impacts social mobility.



③ Gender based inequality: women are still getting 33% less pay

thin men.

(4) **Digital Apartheid** - digital revolution has further widened the gap. ~~Tep~~ As per oxfam reports top 10% have 6 times higher access to internet.

(5) **Crony Capitalism** - that has increased inequality in India.

Government steps to reduce inequality
- National Food Security Act
- MGNREGA
- Street Vendors : PM SVaNidhi
- Agriculture promotion
- Dig library (Budget 2023-24)
- PM DIKSHA, PARAKH (Education)
- Digital Awareness campaign.

The need of hour is that all stakeholders (government, businessmen, NGOs, civil societies) to come together to reduce inequality (SDG-10).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism has originated in India by Lord Buddha against orthodoxic and ritualistic discrimination by Brahmins. Thus, since starting, both were at loggerhead.

Competition over followers

→ ① Buddhism attracted followers by promoting equality irrespective of caste, gender. However, at later stages, Mahayan absorbed elements of Brahminism and become ritualistic

→ ② Brahminism attracted followers on basis of rituals and sermons

Facing competition from Buddhism, they brought revolutionary changes and got followers

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② Buddhist monks who were once ascetic, become member of royal circles and lost mass followers. while Brahmins did viceversa.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition over funding

- By getting royal patronage

→ Buddhism got royal patronage from Ashoka and later Satavahana -rdhana, thus narrow patronage

→ Brahmins got patronage of Gupta dynastry and also Sath vandhana. Few Patronages were anti-Buddhist eg Shashanka cut Boddhi-gaya tree and persecuted Buddhists.

Idealogical competition

Buddhism was based on right Conduct and Knowledge through

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following Ashtangika Marg and middle path. In starting it attracted people due to lack of rituals, pali language, strict denial of caste and women inclusion. However with time, they chose Sanskrit language and shifted to even tantric cult (Vajrayana) thus lost ideology for which they started.

However, Brahminism shifted its ideology from rituals to dogmatic one. Bhakti Movement further reformed Brahamanism and reformed Hinduism.

Although, there was decline of Buddhism, but with Ambedkar's Neo-Buddhism, it gained further acceptance in Indian society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Travellers play an important role in highlighting socio-cultural parlance of that period and provided neutral accounts of empire.

Role of European travellers in medieval period in understanding empire and people

① Ibn Batuta: highlighted Tughlaq dynasty and talked about their land policies and court system

② Domingo Paes: visited Vijaynagar empire and highlighted that local village system is quite prevalent in their empire.

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③ Francois Travenier : visited during Shah-Jahan period and Dara Sikoh

- He mentioned land-revenue, jury by King system.
- He highlighted dresses worn at that time.
- He mentioned about women situation at that time and culture followed by them.

④ Jean Baptite : He explored diamond culture of country and wrote about diamond mines.

⑤ Vasco-de-Gama : came as traveller but he highlighted prevalent polity of that time. He wrote about rulers of Kochi and people here. According to him gold is quite prevalent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and even male rulers used to wear gold jewellery.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑥ Marco Polo: He visite Kakatiya Kingdom and wrote about their architectural marvels.

→ He mentioned about pearls which are prevalent in this Kingdom.

ISSUE

→ ① He wrote as per patronage of rulers.
eg. Domingo Paes wrote so highly about Vijay-nagar empire.

② Biases in understanding (eg) Travenier criticised Indian rulers and compared every culture aspect with west pat (Ethnocentric)

→ ③ Linguistic Issue: they wrote as per their understanding.

Apart from criticism, they provide brilliant memories of medieval era.

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was fought between Britishers (Robert Clive) and Ruler of Bengal for sovereignty of Bengal empire.

Role in changing course of Indian history

① first territorial victory of Britishers in India and provided them huge area for exploitation.

② Establishment of puppet government in Bengal (Mir Qasim)

③ huge trade-benefit: as got trade concessions from Mir Qasim and led to establishment of one-side revenue trade.

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(4) Investment opportunity to get fund which fueled further expansion of British empire [eg] Battle of Buxar

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Trade Monopoly: As port of Kolkata was now under British Control.

Changing course of world History

(1) Expulsion of other european powers like Dutch, Russian and French gradually from Indian sanaccaple.

(2) Major victory after Anglo-French war, thus cleared way for Indian Colonization

(3) Exploitation of Indian trade and the money was used for British empire expansion in other countries [eg] Exploitation of African countries

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④ Unipolar world: with British as major superpower at at that time India was great economic power [23% of world trade]

⑤ Provide source of funding that not only helped in ending Anglo-French rivalry but later helped Britishers in WWI and WWII.

Yet, not that much pivotal

① Just one of the war as it was Battle of Buxar that provided full rights to them in North.

② Needs further Consolidation as Marathas, Mysore and Punjab were formidable power.

③ Rise of Russia and France which was later counter.

As [Peter the Great] said, "one who controls India, controls world". Battle of Plassey put foundation stone.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post Independence, partition of India and emergence of two nation: India and Pakistan led to most difficult task i.e. rehabilitation of Refugee.

More difficult in West Bengal

Reasons

1. Hindu-Muslim Communal angle: As major population of Hindus lived in Bangladesh and viceversa.
2. Presence of Gandhiji: Though this reduced communal tension but later refugee started coming in large population.
3. History of Communal tension during Civil Disobedience Movement, and Pakistan Day.

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उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Bengal as centre of Communal politics (eg) Muslim League was formed in 1906 in Bengal only.

(5) focus of leaders: more in Punjab as atrocity was managed thus they were settled first.

Why easier for Punjab

(1) Sikh population: both side thus communal politics was not historical.

(2) Large scale mass killing thus national attention was diverted more towards Punjab.

(3) Acceptance among Indian Hindu population for Sikhs thus easy rehabilitation.

(4) Role of political leaders like Nehru and Vallabh-bhai Patel

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Due to difficulties in rehabilitation of refugee in W. Bengal, its repercussions are still there -

(1) Ethnic conflict in Bengal and N-East eg Assam Movement.

(2) Demographic imbalance: due to upcoming refugees.

(3) Bangladesh war of Liberation, 1972: more refugees to India.

Recent episode of minority persecution in Bangladesh due to protest for reservation would further complicate the refugee crisis in India.

There is need to strict border regulation, force deployment (BSF) and technological surveillance to counter refugee crisis.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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PM during COP-28 has reitrated Panchamrit goals which calls for net zero emission by 2070 and 50% of energy from renewable source by 2030.

Economic cost for coal to green energy

1. As per WEF, India would need $10 trillions for achieving Net zero emission by 2070.

2. Energy Security: As now 80% of oil and gas is imported, thus green energy will reduce CAD but at same time, costly to install green energy.

3. High Cost installation for green energy eg OTEC plant require $7-8 million for installation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Intermitency issue: As green energy is periodical and seasonal

5. Transmission lost: 40% for green energy

6. Photovoltaic cells: needs semi-conductor, for which India is dependent on Korea, China, Taiwan

Social cost

1. Loss of livelihood for locals
   eg. coal mining projects.

2. Inequality will accelerate as green energy is expensive than coal energy.

3. Energy Apartheid: energy will be more available for rich persons.

4. Women at loss: as they collect firewoods from forest.

5. Tribal livelihood: NFP would be impacted.

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Yet, beneficial to convert to green energy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Health : As per World pollution Report, 9 out of 10 top pollutted cities are in India that causes health loss

② Safe and secure : as coal energy create pollution.

③ Contitivity : as green energy is renewable.

Government steps for green energy
- → PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana
- → Nation hybrid energy policy.
- → National Solar Mission
- → recent OTEC plant in Lakshadweep.
- → PLI for semiconductors
- National hydrogen Mission

This will help for green energy and achieve goal of free from effect of climate change as said by Court in [M. K. Ranjit Singh Case]

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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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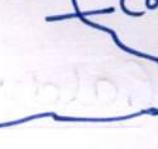
Volcanic Calderas are extrusive landform created due to pyroclastic impact of volcanic eruptions.

It is formed in composite volcanoes.

Composite volcanoes

↓

eruption with less viscous lava and thus form cone due to lava solidification



↓

When explosion become disruptive, this cone got disrupted and form scoop

↓

rain filled it and form caldera lake

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Contribution to the scenic beauty of region

① Pyroclastic clouds : releases sulphur and other gases that reduce temperature and provide favourable climate. Eg Mt. Stromboli

② attracts rain : due to sudden low pressure created due to eruption of lava.

③ Marvels landforms like dykes, lava tongues are formed.

④ Caldera lakes : promote biodiversity and attractive tourist spot.

Eg Mt Vesuvius, Italy.

⑤ Regeneration of soil : by bringing new materials from earth's mantle, thus helps in

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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growth of vegetation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Soil regeneration: As existing vegetation and biodiversity get engulfed and led to formation of mineral.

(7) Different rocks: due to igneous rocks from magma and metamorphosis, rocks of different types add beauty of the scene.

(8) Fossil Collection: These areas act as place for fossil collection.

Hence, caldera not only contribute to scenic beauty but also mineral regeneration and reducing global warming to some extent.

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Heat waves, as per IMD, is a phenonomenon of rising temperature above 40° for plain area and 30° for hilly area.

Reasons behind increasing frequency and intensity of heat waves

① Global warming
- due to rise in green house gases, global temperature is increasing. As per IUCN, rise of 0.7°C from pre-industrial level.

Incidence of heat waves

② Vehicular emission - increases pollution and thus increase temperature.

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③ **Snow Melting**

- due to rise of temperature
- Artic Amplification as arctic is melting two times faster.

Snow melting → low albedo → more absorption → more temperature → Snow melting

Vicious cycle

④ **Deforestation** → reducing oxygen and increasing CO_2.
↳ reduces rain-attracting capacity
↳ due to promotion of mono-culture and urbanisation.

⑤ **Rapid urbanisation** → Concretisation
↳ urban heat Islands.
↳ encroachment of water bodies.

Impact on food productivity and security

A) Decrease in food productivity as climate-prone vegetation.
Eg wheat productivity will be lost by 33% by 2050.

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B) More food spoilage: As favourable temperature for microorganism.

c) Erratic Rainfall: Impact agriculture
Eg > 51% of India's agriculture is rain-fed

d) food inequality: only rich population will have access.

e) Malnourishment and food insecurity due to lack of affordable food.

Government steps

- National level
  - → drip irrigation, sprinkler
  - → use of minimum fertiliser.
  - → National Mission for sustainable agriculture,
  - → drought resistant crops like Millets
- International level
  - → collaboration to reduce global temperature (COP-28 of UNFCC)
  - → supply chain resilience initiative.

Recommendations of M.S. Swaminathan would help in achieving sustainable food security for India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grassland Biome is one of the five biomes present in India with rainfall of 50-100 cm.

Characteristics of grassland biome

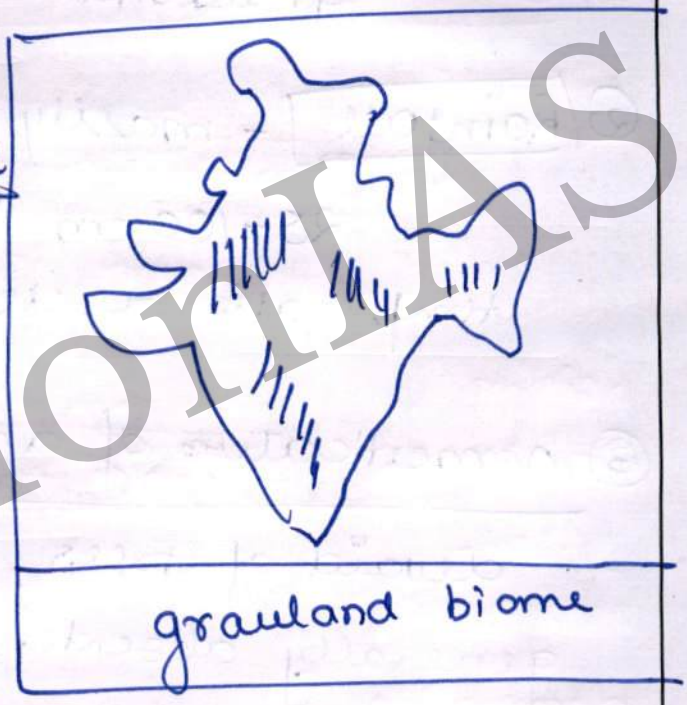
① There are two types

A) Savannah grassland

- found in Sudan type of climate.

→ have less nutritious grasses and devoid of trees.

→ due to this, animal rearing is difficult.



grassland biome

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B) Temperate Grassland

found in colder climate and have nutritious grass.

- suitable for animal rearing.
  Eg Truck farming in Praire grassland.

② Rainfall - mostly present at 25-100 cm rainfall while temperate recieves more rainfall.

③ Domestication of animals: due to devoid of trees, big-games are generally absent.
→ goat and sheep rearing is prominent.

Threats posed to Banni grassland

Banni grassland is found in Gujarat (Rann of Kachh area).

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Threats

1. Enroachment due to urbanisation, area is reducing.
2. Reduction in biodiversity
   - eg Camels, wild water Ass
3. Invasive specie threat to native specie (Prosposis sulijora)
4. Global warming: rising sea level: 3.3 mm/year in North Indian ocean.
5. Maldhari Tribe focusing on other economic opportunities
6. Pak-India issue: Sir creek thus border security leads to loss of Banni grassland.

Way forward

- MISTHI intiative for mangrove restoration,
- promote Nature-Man spirit complex.
- bring all stakeholders together.

This will help in achieving SDG-14 (life ~~above~~ below sea)

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Secularism is separation of religion from state (for western countries) or equal treatment of all religion (for Indian context).

Role in Challenging Inter-religious domination

- Constitutional Ethos - Article 14 and 15 provides for right to equality.
- Right to Freedom - as propogated in Article 25-28
- Principle of Essentiality as in "Shirur Math case" to provide safety to essential components Turban of Sikhism
- Cultural Unity - historical significance (Ashoka, Akbar).

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⑤ promotes Tolerance: Ganga-Jamuna Tehjeeb

⑥ Reduce communal conflicts by giving equal treatment.

Inter-religious domination

① Removes Caste-based religious values.
eg: Temples open for all castes.

② Removes gender-descrimination
eg. Sabrimala case.

③ Right to equality for all. eg Criminalisation of Triple Talaq case

④ prevents discrimination
eg. Converted and non-converted christian conflicts.

⑤ No discrimination in religious bodies.

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(5) promotion of Uniform Civil Code.

(6) Reduce ethnic conflict.

Issue in secularism

1. Communal Tension
   eg. Akola incident
2. reduction in tolerance
3. Social media echo-chamber promotes stiffness in attitude.
4. Majority culture forced on minorities (fear of minority.

Thus, to promote Secularism in true sense, recommendations of Rangonath Mishra Commission should be guiding conductor.

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0. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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As per Census 2011, 31% of India's population live in urban areas.

Urbanization as place of inequality and social exclusion.

- one in six household lives in slum
- lack of households due to rent and real estate issue.
- transporation issue
  mass-transportation is less focused.
- women issues
  - 90% in informal sector.
  - sexual exploitation
- caste-based issue: 90% Manual Scavengers - SCs

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- hub of exploitation as migrant labour don't have social security (absence of MGNREGA)
- Hikikomori Syndrome: Youths preferring isolation
- Marginal Man Issue

Steps can be taken

1. Urban employment guarantee (as done in Rajasthan)
2. promotion of residential complexes (PM Awas Yojana)
3. One Nation, One Ration Card.
4. Promote health ecosystem (like Delhi Mohallah Clinic)
5. Happy Curriculum to promote education (Delhi Model)

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(6) National Urban Transport Authority (NITI Aayog).

(7) promote equality by skill provision (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana).

(8) promote caste-based equality

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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